schemes envisaging loan assistance of Rs.570.93 crores for construction/upgradation of 5000127 dewelling units. Out of these, 202 schemes pertain to the Saurashtra-Kutch region of the State, for which loan assistance of Rs.104.89 crores has been sanctioned for construction of 94,338 dwelling units. Out of these 202 schemes, 138 schemes have since been completed. Details of these schemes are given in the statement.

(c) and (d). One rural housing scheme pertaining to Saurashtra-Kutch region of the State is in the pipeline of HUDCO. This pertains to Rajkot district, for which loan assistance of Rs. 1.98 crores has been sought.

STATEMENT

Details of Housing Schemes Sanctioned by HUDCO for Kutch and Saurashtra Region

S.No.	Name of District/ City	No. of Schemes	Project cost	Loan Amount	Dwelling Units	Schemes Completed
			(Rs. in Crores)			
1.	Junagadh	14	9.91	6.98	2,498	10
2.	Junagadh District	16	11.45	4.81	22,241	6
3.	Jam Nagar	24	35.65	21.10	4.641	17
4.	Jam Nagar District	1	0.50	0.25	1,000	4
5.	Bhav Nagar	42	35.83	25.26	7,861	27
6.	Bhav Nagar District	17	8.75	3.35	14,916	12
7.	Kutch District	6	3.62	1.42	2,925	1
8.	Rajkot	42	70.74	29.90	9,722	31
9.	Rajkot District	11	6.54	3.11	11,852	8
10.	Amerli	5	4.81	3.50	1,006	1
11.	Amreli District	9	2.35	1.08	5,725	9
12.	Surender Nagar	7	2.99	2.09	1,307	6
13.	Surender Nagar District	8	4.38	2.04	8,644	6
	Total	202	197.52	104.89	94,338	138

[Translation]

Transmission and Distribution

2324. KUMARI UMA BHARATI :
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment of the loss of power during transmission and distribution during a year;

(b) if so, the estimated power loss during 1995-96;

(c) whether the power loss has been on the rise with every passing year;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether a significant part of the transmission and distribution losses are due to pilferage; and

(f) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken throughout the country to check these transmission and distribution losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) The energy losses that occured in the process of transmission and distribution of power in GWH and as a percentage of energy available for supply in the country during the years 1989-90 to 1994-95 were as under :

Year	Transmission & Distribution Losses		Reduction in losses as Compared to previous year (Percentage point)
	(GWH)	(%)	
1989-90	53260	23.28	
1990-91	56521	22.89	0.39
1991-92	61439	22.83	0.06
1992-93	61565	21.80	1.03
1993-94	65010	21.41	0.39
1994-95	68729	20.85 (Provisional)	0.56

(b) The data required for working out T&D losses in the country for the year 1995-96 has not yet been received from all the SEBs/EDs.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. A reduction of about 2% in the T&D losses has been achieved during the first 3 years of the VIII Plan.

(e) The Commercial Component of losses which occur on account of theft of energy, metering related errors, unmetered supply etc. is not being worked out separately by the utilities.

(f) Power distribution falls within the purview of State Governments and SEBs/EDs are responsible to take necessary steps for reduction of losses. However, the Government has advised the utilities to improve their T&D system through a variety of short term & long term measures, install capacitors for reactive compensation, carry out energy audits to pinpoint system-elements responsible for high losses, control theft and take suitable other measures for reduction of T&D losses. Theft of energy has also been made a congnizable offence under the amended provisions of Section 39 of I.E. Act, 1910 and utilities advised to make maximum use of the amended provisions of the Act.

[English]

CM Conference

2325. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Ministers' conference held recently in Delhi on Rural Development and some decisions were also taken;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to implement these decisions;

(d) the amount expected to be incurred thereon;

(e) the rection of the Public, Presss, States and the Government thereon;

(f) the names of the participating States; and

(g) the details of the suggestions made by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) to (g) The Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment had convened a Conference of Chief Ministers on Basic Minimum Services in New Delhi on 4-5th July, 1996. All the States/ UTs except Lakshadweep, and the concerned Union Ministries/Departments actively participated in the Conference. The deliberations of the conference were widely covered by the media. After discussion on Basic Minimum Services, the Conference adopted a set of recommendations. The major recommendations of the conference are given in the attached Statement. The concerned Union Ministries/Departments and all the State/UT Governments have been requested to process these recommendations expeditiously. The State/UT Governments have also been requested to identify a nodal Departmnet for processing these recommendations so that the Department of Programme Implementation in the Union Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation could correspond with them.

STATEMENT

Major Recommendations Adopted by the Conference of Chief Ministers on Basic Minimum Services held in New Delhi on 4th-5th July, 1996

The Conference congratulated the Prime Minister on taking the initiative to organise this discussion on Basic Minimum Services, which is a subject of national importance and high priority.

2. The Conference endorsed the seven basic Minimum Services enumerated in the Agenda as of paramount importance in securing a better quality of life for our people, especially those residing in rural areas. It would be in the best interests of the country, if time bound action plans are formulated to secure full coverage of the country with these seven Basic Services by 2000 A.D.

3. Such a time-bound and result oriented achievement was essential for the rapid growth of the economy and for social justice. These Basic Services should constitute the core of our social sector and Minimum Needs programmes. The priorities in these sectors and programmes should be revised to reflect the imperative need to concentrate our efforts and resources on these services.

4. The Conference noted that the two issues of (a) redefining Centre State relationships and (b) review of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, both of which find prominent mention in the Common Minimum Programme would be taken up in the forthcoming meetings of National Development Council, Inter-State Council etc. and decisions would be taken in consultation with the Chief Ministers.

5. The Conference recommended the adoption of the following objectives with an all out effort for their attainment by 2000 A.D.

(i) 100% Coverage of provision of safe drinking water in rural and urban areas.

(ii) 100% coverage of primany health service facilities in rural and urban areas.

(iii) Universalisation of primary education.

(iv) Provision of Public Housing Assistance to all shelterless poor families.

(v) Extension of Mid-day-Meal programme in primary schools, to all rural blocks and urban slums and disadvantaged sections.